

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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August 8th, 1911, Temperature 10 a.m. 82, 4 p.m. 83; Humidity... 82, 77.

August 8th, 1911, Temperature 10 a.m. 81, 4 p.m. 83; Humidity... 78, 76.

No. 8589

三五十六周年三統宣

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9 1911.

三月九日英港香

980 FOR ALMOS.

SIMPLY COPY 10 CENTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

PLAQUE, IN SHANGHAI.

TEN DEATHS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

Shanghai, Aug. 8, 4 p.m.
There has been a recurrence of plague in the outskirts here.

Up to the present ten deaths have been notified, and there are three cases in hospital.

In previous years Shanghai has always escaped the plague in a marvellous manner, while it has been epidemic practically everywhere else. This is one feature in connection with the plague, which is not understood and has never been explained.]

ENGLISHMAN ARRESTED
IN GERMANY.

CHARGE OF SPYING.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]
London, Aug. 8, 8.2 a.m.
An Englishman has been arrested at Bremen on a charge of espionage.

MR ASQUITH UNWELL.

ABSENT FROM THE HOUSE.
[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

London, August 8, 8 a.m.
Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, has been unable to attend the House of Commons.

He is suffering from laryngitis.

THE DOCKERS' STRIKE.

NOT RESUMED YET.
[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

London, August 8, 8.2 a.m.
The London dockers who are on strike have not yet resumed. They are remaining out to show their sympathy with the cause of the lightermen.

MR. ROPE WORSE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

London, Aug. 8, 8.2 a.m.
Mr. Rope (?) is worse. (This probably refers to Mr. Arthur Read Rope, M.A. (stage name Adrian Ross) who was the author or collaborator in many of the "Gaiety" pieces, such as—"The Orchid," "The Gingee," "The Merry Widow," and "The King of Cadonia.")

THE POLITICAL
SITUATION.

LORDS AND VOTE OF
CENSURE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

London, August 8, 8.2 a.m.
Lord Curzon is to move a vote of censure on the government, in the House of Lords.

OIL WAR PROBABLE.

RESULT OF CUTTING
PRICES.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

London, August 8, 8.2 a.m.
It is stated that an oil war is probable, owing to the cutting of prices that has been going on in the Far East.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS AND ALLEGED
ESPIONAGE.

ENGLISHMAN ARRESTED.

SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

London, Aug. 7, 3.5 p.m.

According to the "Lokal Anzeiger" a well connected Englishman has been arrested at Bremen on a charge of espionage on the North Sea coast.

If the suspicions of the authorities are correct the arrested man must take delight in dangerous escapades.

He is a lawyer, twenty-five years of age, and an officer in the navy.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

KING RETURNS TO TOWN.

SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

London, Aug. 7, 3.5 p.m.

Their Majesties have returned to Buckingham Palace.

MR. ASQUITH'S DEFENCE.

The House of Commons was thronged when Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour entered amid cheers.

Mr. Balfour asked what the guarantees were given.

Mr. Asquith replied that the advice was given and accepted by His Majesty after the Lords had introduced their amendments (ministerial cheers).

Previous communications of a confidential nature had taken place.

Mr. Balfour in moving the vote of censure dwelt on the gravity and seriousness of the step taken.

Never in all history was there a case more deserving of condemnation.

Mr. Asquith cordially welcomed the motion, as he was allowed by the King to disclose communications.

When the government advised dissolution in November, 1910, they informed the King of their recommendation dependent upon the eventual creation of peers to carry out the will of the country, if an adequate ministerial majority were returned. The King after consideration and discussing the matter in all its bearings, stated that he had no alternative but to accept the advice.

Mr. Asquith said that the understanding was only intended to apply in the event of the possible rejection of the Bill or mutilation by the Lords. When this occurred last month he asked the King to exercise his prerogative.

He concluded:—It has been my privilege to serve three sovereigns. My conscience tells me I have always striven to uphold the just privileges of the Crown, but holding office not only by favour of the Crown but on behalf of the people, I should be guilty indeed of treason if at the supreme moment of this great struggle I were to betray their trust. (Ministerial Cheers).

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

HOME POLITICS.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S
SPEECH.

(Continued.)

SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Dublin, Aug. 8, 5.10 p.m.

We are dealing with a Bill the principle of which has been twice confirmed in two successive Houses of Commons. We are dealing with a Bill regarding which we have not asked for the exercise of the Royal prerogative until it had gone through all its stages in the House of Lords. In Earl Grey's case there had been one election, and one election only. He demanded the exercise of the Royal prerogative before the Bill had even begun in committee in the other House. Well, I make

Mr. Balfour a present of any benefit he can get from the analogy. The truth is, this is a far stronger case in every one of its details; but then you may say, and are entitled to say: "This country has approved of the Bill, but how the Lords have gone beyond their legitimate sphere in amendment and reconstruction within the limits of the principles which the country has so approved?" Well, I had the answer to that question a few moments ago from the other part of the House. Let us see what is the Bill now. Is it the Bill which the country has approved? Does it bear any but the most superficial resemblance to that Bill? I see some learned commentators maintain that there are something like seventy lines of the Bill as it returned from the Lords which are identical with the Bill as it left the Commons. Yes, but it has been drafted upon it in Lord Lansdowne's amendment the very alternative which the country repudiated. And here comes in another vital point differentiating this case, from the Reform Bill and favouring the constitutional course pursued by the Government in 1832. It was the question of the Bill, and nothing but the Bill. But as everybody knows in December, 1910, that was not the question. There was the Bill on the one hand, and Lord Lansdowne's scheme on the other, the referendum and all the rest of it, and I may add, as Mr. Balfour continues to say—I apologize, but although he said it in only a single speech he said it so emphatically that that speech was placed on almost every wall in every constituency. But what is the use of talking of that? Everybody knows that was the bogey set up by the gentlemen opposite. They tried to buy votes for the referendum by representing that the effect of the Parliament Bill, if carried, would be to carry Home Rule, so that we have here again a much stronger case—I am dealing now only with the constitutional question—for the exercise of the Royal prerogative than ever existed in 1832, because not only has our Bill been twice before the country but the Lords' alternative scheme has also been before the country and as decisively rejected. Now I ask that under those conditions, according to the law and practice of the British constitution, if the Lords will not give way, what outlet, what way of escape is there open to us? Will any gentleman opposite tell me?—I put that question to them now early

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MR. SMITH'S IRONIC
ALLUSIONS.

Mr. Smith's speech was notable for the ironic allusions to Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne. The latter, he declared, had given Mr. Asquith a list of peers as a contribution to the revolution.

MR. CHURCHILL'S WINNING
UP.

Mr. Churchill, in winding up the debate, stated that the Government would not shrink from the creation of 400 or 500 peers and said in conclusion "You censure us because we are going to pass Home Rule in this Parliament. So we are."

THE DIVISION.

Bombay, Aug. 8, 3 p.m.
The vote of censure was rejected by 305 votes to 246.

PUBLIC INTEREST.

Durham, Aug. 8, 8.20 a.m.
The House of Commons was thronged by holiday crowds throughout the day. Mr. Asquith on leaving received a great ovation and took refuge in a cab and drove to Downing Street.

NEARING THE END.

Bombay, Aug. 8, 7.25 p.m.
Eight Liberal peers have intimated their intention of supporting the Government if a division be taken on the Veto Bill in the House of Lords.

The newspapers anticipate that the House of Commons will today discuss the Lords' amendments satirically instead of rejecting them en bloc.

LORD CREWE'S EXPLANATION.

London, August 8, 9.15 a.m.
Lord Crewe explaining the ministerial transactions with the King said that he had an interview with His Majesty, Lord Crewe and Mr. Asquith on November 15, 1910. They ascertained His Majesty's view, that if the opinion of the country was clearly defined by general election, the creation of peers might, as a last resort, be the only way of concluding the dispute.

His Majesty faced these contingencies and entertained the suggestion, although with legitimate reluctance.

The King naturally felt, as did the Government, that if they resigned and dissolution followed, it would be practically impossible to keep the Crown out of the controversy.

This was naturally most distasteful to His Majesty.

A HUMILIATING POSITION.

London, August 8, 9.20 a.m.
Viscount Haldane said that no minor minister could have given other advice to the King.

No other course was open to the government unless they were to find themselves in the humiliating position of acknowledging the constitution to be broken down, and the present situation irretrievable.

Matters were discussed regarding the Veto Bill.

The Government also proposed a few minor amendments, including a new clause forbidding the extension of the life of a Parliament beyond the quinquennium.

LORD CECIL'S MOTION REJECTED.

Lord Hugh Cecil's motion for the postponement of the Veto Bill was rejected by 348 against 209.

LONDON DOCK STRIKE.

CONFERENCE WITH EMPLOYERS AND MEN.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

Dublin, August 8, 9.20 a.m.

Mr. Askwith of the Board of Trade confers with the employers and men concerned in the London Dock strike.

STRIKERS' PROTEST AGAINST WAR OFFICE ACTION.

Dublin, August 8, 9.20 a.m.

A meeting of the Strike Committee protested against the action of the War Office in sending Army Service men to the graving docks on the river to carry out the work which the strikers refused to do in connection with the fulfilment of the Army contracts.

They declared that such interference would lead to breaches of the peace.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AUDIENCE ABOUT THE DURBAR.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] London, August 8, 8.45 a.m.
The King received Lord Crewe in audience at Buckingham Palace.

LORD CURZON'S VOTE OF CENSURE.

London, August 8, 7.25 a.m.

The galleries in the House of Lords were crowded by a large number of Peers and Diplomats when Lord Curzon moved a vote of censure on the Government.

They declare that the strike is a protest against the institution of conciliation boards.

All the goods stations and docks are idle and, as a result, quantities of meat, butter and other perishable goods are being held up.

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The House of Commons was thronged by holiday crowds throughout the day. Mr. Asquith on leaving received a great ovation and took refuge in a cab and drove to Downing Street.

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Bombay, Aug. 8, 7.25 p.m.

Eight Liberal peers have intimated their intention of supporting the Government if a division be taken on the Veto Bill in the House of Lords.

THE DIVISION.

Bombay, Aug. 8, 3 p.m.

The newspapers anticipate that the House of Commons will today discuss the Lords' amendments satirically instead of rejecting them en bloc.

THE PREMIER ILL.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, August 8, 11.25 a.m.

Mr. Asquith is suffering from laryngitis caused by strain and is unable to attend the House of Commons to-day.

HOME RULE THE MOST IMPORTANT.

London, Aug. 8, 9.20 a.m.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Churchill said that His Majesty in November last was fully acquainted with the true state of the political situation and all matters that were in dispute, of which Home Rule was one of the most important.

He reproached Lord Hugh Cecil for talking about the possibilities of riot and disorder when 7,000 hungry dockers were actually on strike in London.

He further stated that the Government refused all the Lord's amendments, but proposed to insert amendments providing the Speaker with authority to consult the responsible members of both sides, namely the chairman of ways and means and the chairman of public accounts before deciding whether a Bill was a money bill.

The Government also proposed a few minor amendments, including a new clause forbidding the extension of the life of a Parliament beyond the quinquennium.

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Lord Hugh Cecil's motion for the postponement of the Veto Bill was rejected by 348 against 209.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
PAID UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$15,000,000
Sterling £1,500,000 at 7%.....\$15,000,000
SILVER FUND.....\$15,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-
PRIETORS.....\$15,000,000

Banks.
DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL: FULLY PAID-UP.....\$10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.
BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow
Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin
Tsingtau, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHER BANK (BERLIN), LONDON
AGENCY.

DIRECTION-DREI DISCOUNT GEBELE-

SONAT.

INTEREST allowed on Current
Account. DEPOSITS received on terms
which may be learned on application.
Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHEIDT,
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1911. [12]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is
conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained
on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed
at 3% PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANK to place on
FIXED DEPOSIT at 4% PER CENT. per
annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND
CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL
CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF
PROPRIETORS.....\$1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CUR-
RENT ACCOUNT at the Rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months,
4 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 6 months,
3½ per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months,
2½ per cent.

W. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP...Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...,\$16,300,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies
TOKIO, HANKOW,
KOBE, TIENTSIN,
OSAKA, PEKIN,
NAGASAKI, NEWCHOWANG,
LONDON, DALYAN,
LYONS, PORT ARTHUR,
NEW YORK, ANTUNG,
SAN FRANCISCO, LIAOYANG,
HONOLULU, MUKDEN,
BOMBAY, TIE-LING,
SIJANGHAI, CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of
2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balances.

On fixed deposit—

For 12 months.....4 per cent. per

6.....3½

1.....2½

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

**INTERNATIONAL BANK-
ING CORPORATION.**

CAPITAL PAID-UP...Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND.....Gold \$8,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
160 Wall Street, New York,
LONDON OFFICE:—
86, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL & COUNTRIES BANK,
LIMITED.

**BRANCHES AND AGENTS
ALL OVER THE
WORLD.**

THE Corporation transacts every
description of Banking and Ex-
change Business, receives money on
Current Account at the rate of 2 per
cent. per annum on daily balances and
accepts Fixed Deposits at the following
rates:

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6.....3

For 3.....2

GEO. HOGG,
Manager.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 26th Feb., 1911. [19]

Banks.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE
BANK.

CAPITAL: FULLY
PAID-UP.....Sh. Taels 7,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow
Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin
Tsingtau, Yokohama.

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BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHER BANK (BERLIN), LONDON
AGENCY.

DIRECTION-DREI DISCOUNT GEBELE-

SONAT.

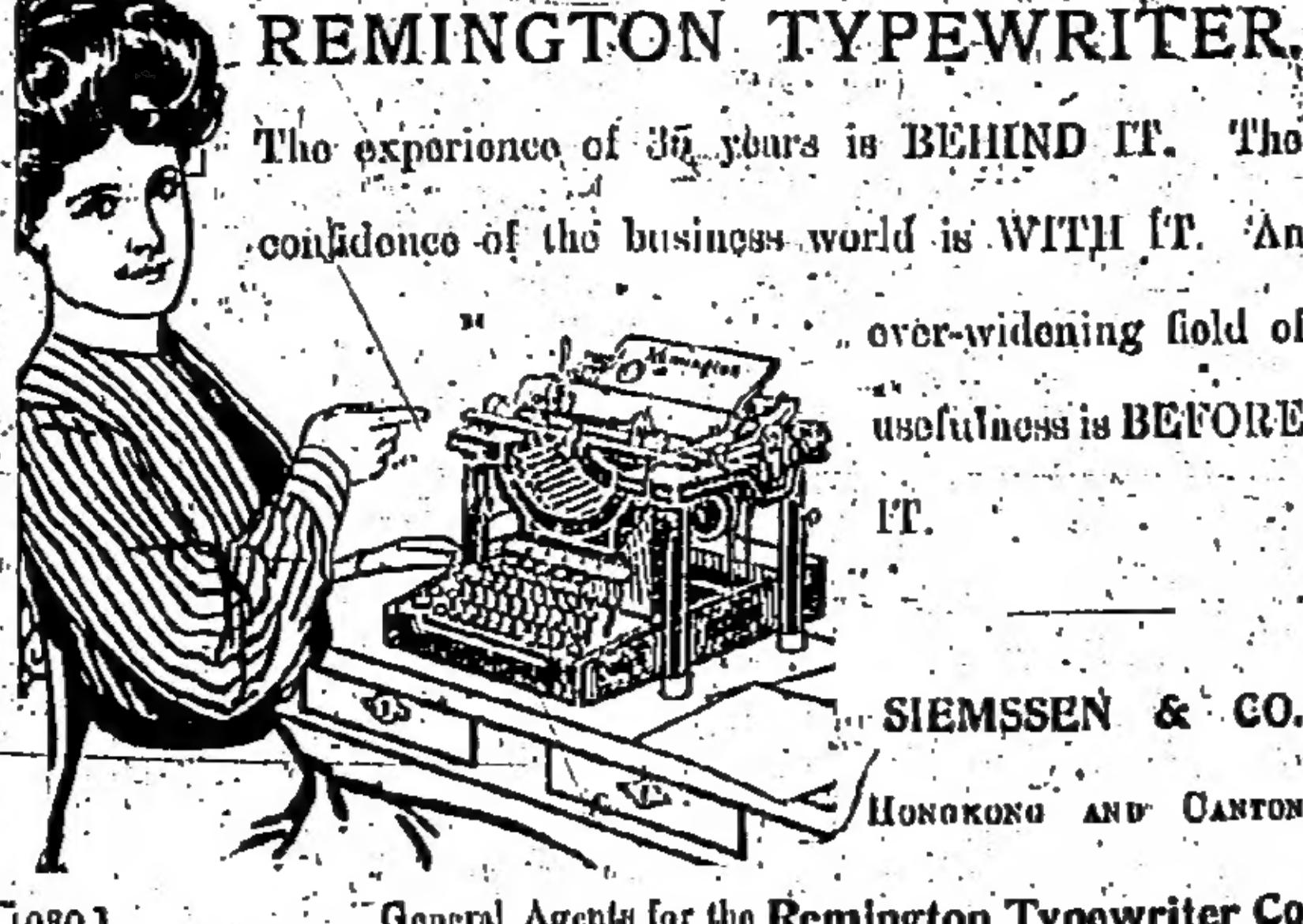
INTEREST allowed on Current
Account. DEPOSITS received on terms
which may be learned on application.
Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHEIDT,
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1911. [12]

Intimations**REMINGTON TYPEWRITER.**

The experience of 30 years is BEHIND IT. The
confidence of the business world is WITH IT. An
ever-widening field of
usefulness is BEFORE
IT.



SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG AND CANTON,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

1030] General Agents for the Remington Typewriter Co.

For Sight Seeing in an Up-to-date

MOTOR,

RING UP 1030.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911. [1058]

YOUR GLASSES

should give rest and comfort to your eyes.
If they do and if the mountings are
properly adjusted, they

ARE ALL RIGHT

Do not be satisfied unless they ARE.
There is no comfort in spectacles that
are merely "good enough." They are
either RIGHT or

OR ALL WRONG

If in need of changes, adjustments, or
repairs, come and see us at our new
location in York Buildings, between
Kelly & Walsh and Mouttrie's.

O. CLARK & CO.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
YORK BLDGS. CHATER RD
HONGKONG

NOTICE:

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB,

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the GYMNASIUM on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August, at 6.30 p.m.,

for the purpose of considering and
passing the Annual Reports and State-
ment of Accounts for 1910.

FRANK LAMMERT,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd Aug., 1911. [1293]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSUR-
ANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

J. A. Wattie, Esq., Managing Director;

A. E. Hughes, Esq., Secretary;

S. B. Neill, Esq., Actuary;

A strong British Corporation Registered under
Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance
Companies' Act, England.

Insurance in Force.....\$39,571,650.00

Assets to read....\$6,729,120.00

Income for Year.....\$36,197.00

Insurance Fund.....\$3,520,000.00

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq.—District Manager.

H. W. TAPE, Esq.—District Secretary.

Hongkong, Canton, Macao and the Philippines

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong;

Advisory Board, Hongkong; Sir Paul Chater, Esq.,

C. G. M., T. F. Hough, Esq., C. J. LaFrette, Esq.,

Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [1210]

TRADE MARK

“FELUCCA.”**EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.**

MILD—AROMATIC—PURE.

MASPERO FRERES, LTD.

CAIRO.

TRADE MARK

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO.

STALDEN (EMMENTHAL), SWITZERLAND.

No. 10 SCOTCH WHISKY.

BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

HONGKONG & CHINA.

981.

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

BAKERS

CONFECTIERS

CATERERS

RESTAURANTEURS

14, Des Vœux Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. [1044]

Public Companies.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 12th August, 1911, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 31st June, 1911, with the Report of the Directors on to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, 16th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 12th August, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MOONEY,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th Aug., 1911. [1298]

Public Companies.

HONKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the Provisions of No. 101 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an Interim Dividend for the half year ended 31st June, 1911, of Two Pounds per Share.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, 16th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 12th August, 1911, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Manager.

Hongkong, 8th Aug., 1911. [1303]

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the price of ICE is reduced to One Cent per lb. from this date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Manager.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1911.

COMPANY REPORT.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK

The following accounts are to be placed before the shareholders of the above named company on the 19th inst. We published the report of the directors in our issue of yesterday.

Liabilities

Paid-up capital \$15,000,000.00

Sterling reserve fund \$1,500,000 at 75% £15,000,000.00

Silver reserve fund 16,250,000.00

Marine insurance etc. 250,000.00

Notes in circulation

Authorized issues and cash deposited with the Crown agents for the Colonies and their trustees £15,000,000.00

Additional issues authorized by Hongkong authorities against cash lodged with the Hongkong Government 2,706,085.00

Silver Reserve Fund
By balance \$16,750,000.00
By balance 31st December, 1910 \$16,250,000.00
By gain or loss profit 500,000.00
\$16,750,000.00

G. T. Moultrie,
E. Shellim,
F. Lieb,
Directors.

We have compared the above statement with the books, vouchers and securities at the head office, and with the returns from the various branches and agencies, and have found the same to be correct.

W. Hilton Potts,
C. Gordon Mackie,
Auditors.

CHINESE ARMY.

Bad Characters to be Discharged.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT

Canton, August 5.

My regiments of troops or braves-in-Canton are passing into a state of deterioration, and the violation of discipline and creation of troubles are of common occurrence. The origin of these defects in the strength of the regiments may be found in the careless way of admitting men to filling vacancies.

Very often when a soldier is dismissed from his regiment he uses another name and joins another regiment, without being detected by the commander. Thus repeatedly dismissed soldiers may be able to fill many vacancies in various regiments.

Sometimes those undesirable even mislead their well-behaved comrades and incite them to follow their bad example. This disgraceful conduct of the soldiers has come to the notice of His Excellency, the Canton Viceroy, who has decided to introduce some measures by which the misbehaving warriors may be segregated from the army.

His Excellency has generally instructed the commanders of the regiments that, thereafter, they should exercise the utmost care in selecting men for military service. Thorough and minute inquiry should be instituted as to the conduct and former employment of those intending to join the army. Itogues, vagabonds, desperadoes, or any other undesirables should be barred from being enlisted as soldiers.

In case of a soldier's dismissal he should be photographed. The photo should have upon it his name, surname, age, country, the position he has held in the regiment, the nature of the crime which has caused his name being struck off from the roll of the regiment and the date of his dismissal. The photo is to be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy, who will instruct all the commanders of regiments to keep one for future reference, so that a dismissed soldier cannot re-enter the army under another name. No matter whether the ex-warrior be a native or other provincial, his commander should send him back to his native province under escort and grant him some allowances for journey expenses.

For any soldier committing a serious crime dismissal is too lenient a punishment. Some other kind of severer penalty should be imposed on him by way of upholding the discipline of the army.

RUMOURS OF UNREST.

In Canton.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT

Canton, August 4.

Rumours of unrest continue to scare the people in Canton, and with a view to precluding the anarchists from inciting the ignorant people to violence and renewing their mischief, His Excellency the Canton Viceroy is taking every precaution, and has asked Field Marshal Lung Chai Kwong and Major-General Lung Yu Kwong of the Kweilin forces to instruct the commanders and officers of the above forces to go and conduct secret inquiries.

Major-General Lung Yu Kwong is going out every night (from 7.10 p.m.) with some of his bodyguards, inspecting the city and its outskirts.

WHEAT AND FLOUR IN WESTERN CHINA.

Consul J. H. Arnold of Amoy says that contrary to the general understanding in the United States, the Chinese people do not depend upon rice as their main food. Millions in North China depend for their subsistence almost entirely upon wheat, supplemented with peas and beans.

Along the great western highway, which traverses Shensi, Shensi and part of Szechuan provinces are thousands of eating stalls, where food is served to myriads. For 1,000 miles over this great road, that is, until one is in Szechuan, very little rice is sold at these eating stalls.

On the plains of Honan food-stuffs are produced in great abundance, wheat, barley, beans, peas, sweet potatoes, rapeseed, corn and a great variety of fruits; besides cotton and hemp; but the chief crops are wheat and cotton.

Henan is the chief wheat-producing province of China. Its enormous crop feeds its own wheat-eating population of 36,000,000, besides contributing wheat to the mills of Shanghai and Hankow. The wheat is carried 1,200 miles by road.

In Central and Northern Shensi and in Shansi wheat is the main crop, often forty bushels to the acre being cultivated with great care, almost inch by inch. In Southern Shensi the opium poppy was formerly the most valuable crop, but last year wheat reigned supreme, and the province produced the largest yield ever known, thirty-five to forty bushels to the acre.

In June, 1910, wheat sold there at 25 to 30 cents a bushel and flour was retailing at three-fourths of a cent a pound. Much of this flour is ground in stone mills along the Fen river, operated by water power. There are probably 1,000 of these mills in Shensi.

"Outsiders" of West China, says the Consul, there are not many places in the world where one will find wheat cultivated on the sides of steep mountains 7,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level and 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the floors of the valleys, but in the mountains of Shansi it is done in little patches of from six to 100 feet square.

Szechuan province, with an area of 218,000 square miles, supports 80,000,000 people. It is reckoned that 70 per cent. of the population is rural. The farmer there lives on his field and not in a village as in other parts of China. Agriculturally Szechuan is the richest of China's eighteen provinces. Rice is the staple food, with wheat next.

In none of the four provinces mentioned, Honan, Shansi, Shensi and Szechuan, are modern agricultural implements used in the production of wheat. Consul Arnold says: "It is quite certain that when these four provinces are placed in proper communication with the rest of the empire and with the outside world flour will not become one of their imports; for they can produce wheat at a price which would make wheat and possibly flour flow outward in great abundance."

NEGRO "JACK THE RIPPER."

Terror reigns among the negro population of Atlanta, Georgia, where an unknown "Jack the Ripper" for the eighth week in succession murdered and mutilated a half-caste woman.

The victim, like her seven predecessors, was discovered by the hood nearly severed from her body in a dark alley. Her daughter states that on Saturday evening she also was pursued by a tall, powerfully built, well-dressed negro who, as she ran, stabbed her in the back. This is the only clue the police have obtained of the appearance of the author of this singular series of crimes.

In each instance the murderer, after dusk, seems to have approached behind his victims, who are all good-looking half-castes, and, having seized them by the head, severed the jugular vein with a razor before mutilating the body. It is evident that the man has a knowledge of anatomy.

The outrages have caused intense excitement among the negro population, whose preachers have succeeded in working them into a state of frenzy by exploiting the murders in their exhortations from the pulpit.

DEATH OF A QUEEN.

We regret to announce the death of Queen Maria Pia, grandmother of King Manoel, who passed away in her sixty-fourth year at the Castle of Stupinigi, Turin. Her Majesty had been suffering from rheumatism, but the recent death of her sister, Princess Clothilde of Savoy, prostrated her with grief, and she never recovered.

Shortly before her death Queen Maria Pia expressed a desire to see her son the Duke of Porto and her daughter-in-law Queen Amalia, but was informed that both were away. King Manoel, who was in Paris, left recently for Turin. The news of Queen Maria Pia's death was communicated to the Pope, who was deeply moved.

Queen Maria Pia was an embodiment of the misfortunes attending the house of Braganza.

Born on October 16, 1817, a daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, then King of Sardegna, she spent a sad and solitary childhood at Turin.

When she was fifteen she was dressed up and taken to the Opera, where the Portuguese Minister saw her, and three weeks later she was told that the King of Portugal wished to marry her. At the age of sixteen the Queen was married at Turin by proxy—that is, without the actual presence of the bridegroom, but on her arrival at Lisbon a second marriage-ceremony took place.

The first great blow which affected the Queen was the assassination of her brother King Humbert of Italy, and this was followed by the murder on the same day of King Carlos and the Crown Prince of Portugal, her son and grandson. Queen Maria Pia had been waiting in the palace for their return from the country, and her first intuition of the tragedy was when the bodies riddled by bullets were borne into her presence.

Always possessed of high courage, Queen Maria Pia set herself to the task of aiding, so far as she could, the heavy task imposed on King Manoel, and she was present at Lisbon when the revolution forced the Royal Family to leave Portugal. It was then that the dauntless lady showed the spirit of her house by slowly driving out of the palace gates, the very revolutionaries taking off their hats in silent salute to the proud old Queen, who had spent the greater part of her life in their midst.

After the revolution Queen Maria Pia accepted the hospitality of the Italian Court. In addition to a monthly allowance of £145 made by the Portuguese Constituent Assembly, King Victor gave her £10,000 a year. The Queen, who had gone as a friendless Italian to Portugal, came back to Lisbon a Portuguese in heart and mind, and died, to all intents, on foreign soil.

THE POPULATION OF SINGAPORE.

From the Singapore Government Gazette we unearth what are presumably the final figures of the recent census of the Straits Settlements. There are no introductory remarks, but the figures show that in the Colony there are 309,813 Chinese, 240,206 Malays, 82,055 Indians, and 6,525 other nationalities, making a total of 714,000, not including 8,000 floating population. In the Settlement of Singapore there are 5,803 Europeans and allied races, 4,712 Eurasians, 178,772 Chinese-born Chinese, and 43,883 Straits-born Chinese, a total of 222,655.

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In each instance the murderer, after dusk, seems to have approached behind his victims, who are all good-looking half-castes, and, having seized them by the head, severed the jugular vein with a razor before mutilating the body. It is evident that the man has a knowledge of anatomy.

The outrages have caused intense excitement among the negro population, whose preachers have succeeded in working them into a state of frenzy by exploiting the murders in their exhortations from the pulpit.

Prepaid Advertisements.

25 WORDS \$1 for 3 insertions or \$2 for one week.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

"HOMEVILLE," Morris Hill, splendid view of the harbour, 11 minutes from Post Office by electric cars; entrance 103, Wan Chai Road. Apply at the house. [1289]

10 LIST.—From 1st September to 31st December, 1911, FIRST Floor, Merchant's Bank of India Ltd., BUILDINGS. Apply at the Bank. [1305]

A PREMIER'S SISTER AND POLICEMAN.

5th July, 1911. Miss Junot Fisher, a sister of Mr. Andrew Fisher, the Prime Minister of Australia, was at Liverpool married to Mr. George Galt, a constable in the City Police Force, and a native of Kilmarock, Ayrshire.

The marriage is the happy result of a courtship of some duration and of a longstanding friendship between two families belonging to the same district of Ayrshire. Wedding was fixed to synchronize with the visit of the Prime Minister, who was present at the ceremony.

The bridegroom is a native of Kilmarock, when his late father was well known as the beadle, or church-officer of St. Marnock's Church. He has been connected with the Liverpool Police Force for many years, having joined it while the bride's brother, the late Mr. John Fisher, was a detective officer there previous to his appointment as chief constable of Grimsby. Miss Fisher continued to keep house in Liverpool for a younger brother after John went to Grimsby, and Mr. Galt resided with them as a boudoir. It is Mr. Galt's intention to remain in the police force.

The newly married couple arrived in Kilmarock last night and will spend their honeymoon visiting friends, and they are expected to be present to-day at the ceremony of conferring the freedom of Kilmarock on the Australian Premier.

The Westminster-road Chapel, Liverpool, in which the marriage took place, was decorated with Union Jacks and Commonwealth flags. Mr. Andrew Fisher, who was born at Crosshouse, near Kilmarock, invited any member of the congregation who might be visiting Australia to call upon him. He is to visit Edinburgh and Glasgow before leaving for Australia.

After the revolution Queen Maria Pia accepted the hospitality of the Italian Court. In addition to a monthly allowance of £145 made by the Portuguese Constituent Assembly, King Victor gave her £10,000 a year. The Queen, who had gone as a friendless Italian to Portugal, came back to Lisbon a Portuguese in heart and mind, and died, to all intents, on foreign soil.

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Intimations



SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE

BETWEEN

THE FAR EAST & EUROPE.

via DAIREN

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

Effective from May 1, 1911.

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Train and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobo Maru" and "Sakio Maru" (each 2,877 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class	Fares	Third Sat.	Sup. Sun.	Thur. Wed.	Fri.
\$40	Shanghai (Steamer) v.v. Dairen () v.v. Ar.	6.00 a.m.			
\$14.50	Dairen () v.v. (S.M.R. Train) v.v. Ar. Mukden () v.v. Ar.	1.50 p.m.			
\$11.50	Mukden () v.v. Ar. Changchun () v.v. Ar.	2.05 "			
\$9.60	Changchun () v.v. (Russian Train) v.v. Ar. Harbin () v.v. Ar.	8.30 "			
		9.30 "			
		10.10 a.m.			
		Mo. Thur. Sat.	State Express	State Express	State Express
			for Moscow	for Moscow	for St. Petersburg

Connecting at Harbin with

State Express	State Express	State Express	Wagon
from St. Petersburg	from Moscow	from Moscow	from Moscow
for St. Petersburg	for Moscow	for Moscow	for Moscow
	</		



NOTICE.

We beg to inform our Customers and the Public generally that we have from this date adopted new labels for Gin imported and bottled by us.

A. FINEST OLD TOM GIN

will in future bear the label

SIR ROBERT BURNETT & CO.'S
OLD TOM GIN

Imported and bottled by A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED:

B. FINEST UNSWEETENED GIN

will in future bear the label

SIR ROBERT BURNETT & CO.'S
DRY GIN.

Imported and bottled by A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1911.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

From and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:

DAILY—\$16 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

Two rubs per quarter, and per person, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. One copy sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (by cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE)

There will be no rebate to Missionary subscribers as heretofore.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth, and print the news without fear or favor.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th Edition. Western Union.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9th, 1911.

HEADS I WIN; TAILS YOU LOSE.

If Monday's debate in the House of Commons on the vote of censure moved by Mr. Balfour, did nothing else, it brought to the public a clear understanding of how the present crisis came about and the preparations that ministers made to meet it. Though the vote of censure was not passed, though in the division lobbies the Liberal majority remained intact, the motion had one useful end, it has drawn from Mr. Asquith his own condemnation. He has shown that as far back as April of last year his method of procedure had been decided upon, and an understanding had been arrived at with the Crown as to the ultimate means to be adopted in the event of the Lords proving refractory. He does not say he had obtained the necessary pledge for the creation of peers, but what he does say amounts to the fact that he had obtained certain advice to the Crown, advice, which, in the face of our present knowledge, we have no hesitation in saying was precisely on the same lines as that tendered at a later date. At this stage, the death of King Edward brought about a truce, during which time there was a temporary agreement of parties the latter stood exactly where it did in April. In November the Government were placed in what, to their eyes, was an impossible position, and it was at this juncture that they took a step which must earn the hearty condemnation of all those who are admirers of the old established constitutional procedure. They had no justification whatever for securing the pledge of the Crown prior to a general election. In the first instance, it might, we refrain from saying it did, have a prejudicial effect on the minds of the electors, seeing that the giving of a pledge by the Crown, amounted, *prima facie*, to an endorsement of the Liberal programme. We admit that the guarantee was only to be called into operation in the event of a government victory—and a decisive one at that. But did the government obtain a decisive victory? The heterogeneous body of conflicting political opinions most certainly did, but the bare fact of the matter is that the sponsors of the bill, the Liberal party, actually suffered a defeat, the Unionists holding an extremely narrow margin over the party nominally in power, whereas in former elections the opposition had been outvoted by the Liberal faction alone. On the face of it, then, the guarantees of the Crown could not have been called into operation, through the limitations of the Prime Minister himself, but the fact remains that the pledges were always existent, and after the General Election they had the effect of reducing Parliamentary procedure to a series of what now appear to be farcical debates. The government were playing a game of "heads I win, tails you lose." Furthermore they had by the very existence of these pledges, prior to the introduction of the Parliament Bill, actually installed constitutional machinery, whereby the will of one-half of the Empire's legislative assembly was bound to prevail. We will not go so far, as the extreme Tory press, as to say that the Prime Minister was guilty of treachery, but we do say that he strained constitutional law to the limit in one direction so that he brought about subversion in another. He had, by the securing of the operation of royal prerogative, actually obtained the means of rendering that revision, which the Lords undoubtedly do possess at the present moment, absolutely inoperative and, if he should call upon the King to prorogue, to swamp resistance in the second Chamber, he will, in spirit, have initiated a most pernicious form of single chamber government, and at the same time established a precedent for the future contortion of constitutional law, to meet the ends of future generations of politicians. In any event the declaration of Mr. Asquith, the history of the events leading up to this crisis, and the possibilities he has created, for further evasion of the traditional usages of countries, traverse all that succeeding Parliaments have laid down. He has created a new departure in the method of Britannic Government, and established a precedent, which Earl Grey—in 1832 never anticipated in dealing with a much more important measure—the Reform Bill.

DAY BY DAY.

Time is the nurse and brooder of all good.

The English Mail which left Hongkong on July 8, was delivered in London yesterday.

All those who have old papers, magazines, and books to spare, are kindly requested to send same to the Captain's Room, Scandal Point, any morning before 12 noon, for the use of the men on the homeward voyage, next trooping season.

Garrison Water Polo.

The Garrison Water Polo Competition has been drawn as follows:—83 Coy. R.G.A. v. R.E.; Left Half Batta. v. Right Half Batta. K.O.Y.L.I.; 88 Coy. R.G.A. v. Coy. Rodriguez. T. Logan, Geo. Wetherell, E. Leitao, F. da Rosa, L. E. Chunuk, Reserve, R.A. Cavalier.

Earl Percy to Marry.

A marriage has been arranged between Earl Percy, heir to the dukedom of Northumberland, and Lady Helen Gordon-Lennox, the youngest daughter of the Duke of Richmond. Earl Percy was born in 1880 and is a captain in the Grenadier Guards and an extra A.D. C. to Earl Grey, the governor-general of Canada.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

Conan Doyle Ousted From Hotel Directorate.

Sir Conan Doyle has fallen out with his codirectors on the board of Cranston's Hotel and after a hard fight for control has been ousted and removed from the board. He roundly attacked the business methods of his associates, declaring that they were determined to thrust him off because he was too independent. Doyle appealed to the stockholders for support, but was ousted. —*S. F. Chronicle.*

Miss Nyu Tsung Lee Will Teach People Musical Emotions.

Miss Nyu Tsung Lee, daughter of the dean of Soochow University, China, sailed for Shanghai with the avowed purpose of returning to her native land to revolutionize Chinese music. Miss Lee, who has studied music in Japan, Shanghai and at a Grange College, Georgia, in this country, is an accomplished vocalist and pianist. She believes that music, as known to Occidental nations, is a part of their life and that "intellectual" training is not effective without the emotions excited by music. She hopes to interest the Chinese in the emotional side of music with the idea of finally developing a national taste for the art aside from its technical and rhythm.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Garrison Orders.

Leave of absence, in extension, has been granted to Capt. W. Loring, R.G.A., from 10th to 11th October, 1911, inclusive.

Leave of absence, in extension, has been granted to Capt. P. L. Spicer, R.G.A., from 28th August to 25th September, 1911, inclusive.

Privilege leave, on private affairs, to the neighbouring countries, has been granted to Captain G. E. Macleodson, I.M.S. (officiating M.O.) to 126th Baluchistan Infantry, from 13th August to 11th October, 1911 (or 60 days from date of departure).

The testing of fire hydrants at Lyemun will now take place at 9.30 a.m. on 18th August, 1911, instead of 11 a.m. as previously ordered.

Major W. H. Wooldridge, 120th Baluchistan Infantry, has been granted furlough to England, on private affairs, from 10th January, 1912, to 8th January, 1913.

Leave of absence, on private affairs, to the neighbouring countries, has been granted to Capt. A. D. Waring, R.A.M.C., from 30th August to 29th October, 1911.

1 N.C.O., wife and child, No. 4 Coy. II.K.S.B. R.G.A., arrived per s.s. "Fookang" on 6th instant, from Singapore, and are taken on the strength of the Command accordingly.

The following extract is taken from the "London Gazette," dated 11th July, 1911:—The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Captain Gordon C. W. Gordon-Hall is seconded for service under the Canadian Government. Dated 10th June, 1911.

The body of a Chinese boy, aged about ten years, has been conveyed to the mortuary. He was found in the outlying village of Tin Shui.

We have received from the American Consulate General, Peking, the following typhoon warning:—The telegram quoted below was received from the Mauna Observatory at 12 noon, Manila, August 9, 10.10 a.m. Cyclone typhoon S.E. of Naha, moving W. or W.N.W.

Watches Stolen.

An assistant constable, who lives in Old Bailey, has reported to the police that he has been relieved of watches to the value of \$600 by thieves.

Water Polo.

The following will play for the B.Q.C. in their League Match against the K.O.Y.L.I. in the Water Polo Tournament at the V.R.C. to-morrow, the 10th inst., at 5.45 p.m.:—H. J. White, U. A. C. Rodriguez, T. Logan, Geo. Wetherell, E. Leitao, F. da Rosa, L. E. Chunuk, Reserve, R.A. Cavalier.

Health of Hongkong.

The return of the number of cases of communicable diseases notified as occurring in the Colony of Hongkong during the week ended August 5th shows that there were 13 cases of plague, of which ten proved fatal. There were four cases of enteric fever, death ensuing in one instance, and one case, not fatal, of small-pox. The number of cases of plague to the end of the week from Jan. 1st was 248, the deaths numbering 226. There have since been reported four further cases, bringing the total for the year up to 252.

Miss Nyu Tsung Lee Will Teach

SOLDIERS IN BURLESQUE.

A Successful Concert.

Last night a very successful concert was held at the Mount Austin Barracks, in the Palace Theatre, in aid of the military charities. The function was very well attended, and an excellent comic programme was presented. Many of the items showed that there is a great amount of talent in military circles and many of the skits that had been staged, created roars of laughter. Even the programme itself was not without a spark of humour for the audience were earnestly requested not to throw missiles at the artists as they were doing their best.

The programme was as follows:—Overture, "Orchestra; Song of Scotch Extrication, Harry Handel; Burlesque of a Music Hall, Tilly Wells, assisted by Miss Edie Commiss; Song, Signor Foruso; Musical Interlude, "The Duckling; The Crusader; Quartetto, The White Knights; Selection, Orchestra; Sketch, Roystering Robert; Paganian-Dance, Madame Pavona, and Monsieur Boredkin; Song, Mr. Bully Clough; An Interruption on the piano, Mr. Gooseshmith; Lightning Impersonations; Mr. William Bransby.

POLICE COURT.

Unsound Tinned Food.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Inspector Coombs prosecuted Wo Fat of No. 1 Victoria Street for selling 67 tins of food, which were not fit for consumption. The defence set up by Mr. Lewis, who appeared for Wo Fat, was that the contents of the tins were liable to go bad due to the climatic conditions.

However, the evidence of the prosecution proved that the goods had been offered for sale, and the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$50.

Discharged.

The case came on this morning before Mr. Wood, in which a Chinese was charged with having in his possession one thousand and ten rounds of ammunition for a revolver. The defendant was an engineer on the s.s. "Sun Yat-Sen."

Det. Sgt. Murphy prosecuted and Mr. Harding defended, and after hearing the evidence the defendant was discharged by the Magistrate.

SUPREME COURT.

Messrs. Watson & Co. Sued for Damages.

Before Mr. Justice Compert, Puisne Judge, in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction this morning, Au Chiu Ting, a clerk residing at No. 19, Upper Station Street, filed a suit against Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company, Limited, to recover the sum of \$1,000 for alleged malicious prosecution.

The question of reasonable and probable cause was left to his Lordship. The jury would have to find the facts. The question of malice was left to them alone. Malice in law did not mean grudge or spite. A person might not have grudge or spite, but still he might be guilty of malice in law.

With regard to the false imprisonment, he would prove the taking of the plaintiff to Mr. Williams' room, the arrest and the removal to the Police Station. With regard to the malicious prosecution.

Mr. Pollock on behalf of the defence asked the Court to direct judgment, following usual practice, for the defendants.

The defendant company was a limited concern and such was bound by Memoranda and Articles of Association.

The plaintiff did not attempt to prove who had the power to institute the prosecution.

There was no evidence to show that the general managers had sanctioned the Police Court proceedings.

Messrs. Jupp and Humphreys were the general managers and it was quite clear that the persons to be consulted before the proceedings were taken were the general managers, otherwise he failed to see the use of having general managers if they were not consulted.

Unless authority for the proceedings on the part of the general managers could be proved, the case must fail.

The more fact that the name of the Secretary appeared on the charge sheet did not constitute authority.

Mr. Pollock had tried to suggest that Kowloon was a sort of desert island and, for that reason, Mr. Williams was given sole charge of the branch.

In pre-telephone days was not worth very much but in those days of telephone communication the argument was absurd.

Evidence was led and the case was proceeding as we went to press.

Even if there was no implied authority, defendants had ratified Mr. Williams' act by taking the responsibility on their own shoulders. There was no evidence offered at the Police Station. The plaintiff was merely brought up and was told by the Magistrate: "You are discharged." He was arrested on the 29th June, and discharged on the 4th July. He might mention the fact that Mr. Williams at the time of the arrest, was heard to remark: "I have real proofs and six witnesses."

Mr. Pollock on behalf of the defence asked the Court to direct judgment, following usual practice, for the defendants. The defendant company was a limited concern and such was bound by Memoranda and Articles of Association. The plaintiff did not attempt to prove who had the power to institute the prosecution. There was no evidence to show that the general managers had sanctioned the Police Court proceedings. Messrs. Jupp and Humphreys were the general managers and it was quite clear that the persons to be consulted before the proceedings were taken were the general managers, otherwise he failed to see the use of having general managers if they were not consulted. Unless authority for the proceedings on the part of the general managers could be proved, the case must fail. The more fact that the name of the Secretary appeared on the charge sheet did not constitute authority.

Mr. Pollock contended he was entitled to put in the letters which were disclosed by the defendants and could only have been disclosed if they were relevant to the action.

His Lordship—in what way were they disclosed?

Mr. Potter—By mutual discovery.

Continuing, Mr. Potter said that apparently Watson's had given the right to sell mineral water to Chinese in a Chinese. Mr. Wong, the European branch in Kowloon supplied the Europeans and Mr. Wong supplied the Chinese. The agreement was that Mr. Wong was to supply the Kowloon Chinese custom. Counsel proceeded to read the letters at the conclusion of which he submitted that there was not a single suggestion in those letters of theft. The only suggestion was that an agreement had been broken. The lacrym was alleged to have taken place on the 26th June and it was significant fact that on the 25th the plaintiff was arrested on a charge of lacrym o-soda water. It was a fair criticism to make that, having received a letter pointing out to him something which he ought not to have done he vented his spleen on the plaintiff. Mr. Williams had been arrested on the 25th June, between 5 and 6 p.m. Mr. Williams' boy came to the plaintiff and said that his master required to see plaintiff in his room. There, the plaintiff saw Mr. Williams and a Police Sergeant. And to his unutterable astonishment, Mr. Williams said: "You are a thief. You sold 24 dozen bottles to the Chung Hing firm." One of the first remarks made by the plaintiff in answer to that was: "I don't even know the Chung Hing firm." He absolutely denied having stolen the bottles. Mr. Williams was not only not content with the denial, but he pressed the plaintiff to admit his guilt, and said if he did so, he would be allowed to go free. The plaintiff, not being guilty, could not deny any guilt, and refused to do so. The proceedings went on for about half an hour, during which time the door was locked and the plaintiff was not allowed to go. During all that time, the plaintiff had not been arrested by the Police Sergeant. He was confined in the room but was not under arrest. He was then taken in charge by the Sergeant and removed to the Kowloon Police Station and there he was confined for the night. Subsequently he was taken to the Hongkong Police Station and charged with the lacrym of 24 dozen bottles of mineral water on the 26th June. If the facts were proved as stated by him (Counsel) then the plaintiff's detention in Mr. Williams' room amounted to false imprisonment. In order to constitute imprisonment in law, it was not necessary to put a man in gaol. If a man was detained in any way, then the person causing the deprivation of a person's liberty was guilty of causing false imprisonment. Evidence would be called to prove that plaintiff had been detained, No warrant was issued for his arrest, in support of which Mr. Craig, Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, would be called. After the conversation, the plaintiff was arrested. The false imprisonment continued before the Magistrate, who being a Judicial Officer, would either think fit to remand or discharge the plaintiff. Up to the time plaintiff was brought up before the Magistrate, it was false imprisonment. After that, it was malicious prosecution. At this point, Counsel proceeded to ex-

plain the law on the subject of the difference between false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. The onus was on the defendant in the case to prove the innocence of the plaintiff. The plaintiff was merely brought up and was told by the Magistrate: "You are discharged." He was arrested on the 29th June, and discharged on the 4th July. He might mention the fact that Mr. Williams at the time of the arrest, was heard to remark: "I have real proofs and six witnesses."

Mr. Pollock on behalf of the defence asked the Court to direct judgment, following usual practice, for the defendants. The defendant company was a limited concern and such was bound by Memoranda and Articles of Association. The plaintiff did not attempt to prove who had the power to institute the prosecution. There was no evidence to show that the general managers had sanctioned the Police Court proceedings. Messrs. Jupp

HOW CHINESE BLIND ARE CURED FOR.**The Tragedy of a Sightless Life.**

"He that is stricken blind, cannot forget."

The precious treasure of his eyesight lost."

These were the thoughts of the writer as he stood on the threshold of a classroom in the Blindenheim Blind School for girls, which stands off the road to Kowloon City. It was a Saturday afternoon and despite the supreme discomfort of a blazing sun he felt quite satisfied with his venture.

Under the courteous guidance of one of the mistresses, the visitor was taken to a class room where, as he entered twenty pairs of placid faces were turned toward the door, for though the eyes told them not, they knew a stranger by his footfall, and as he stood there the words of the immortal Shakespeare, who seemed to have analysed the peculiarities of every affliction, came back to him with redoubled force: "Can you fancy blind children looking curious or shy? They can. The head can hang with a pouting lip, and the glances of curiosity come from sweeping eye lashes. That glaze was sightless and twenty pairs of eyes were furtively turned toward the door from whence sounds betokened a visitor."

Knitting.

They were knitting. Not the ubiquitous simple abhorred of the English elementary school, but real marketable commodities in wool, such as ladies' jackets, those small hats for winter wear, and babies' bonnets. Of course more might never criticize these things, but they really appeared to be excellent. There were two classes of goods made white, principally for Europeans, and highly coloured garments for Chinese.

Other classes were doing the same thing in the spacious well-lit rooms, but varying degrees of efficiency, and as the visitor moved from room to room the same sightless questioning glances met him. The striving for light, in the depths of perpetual darkness, cannot fail to impress one when accompanied by the patience and plodding that was evinced in these cases.

Reading and Writing.

The children, for though some are twenty years of age, their diminutive stature and slight frames seem to give them youth in spite of the passage of time, do other things besides knit. They learn to read and write in an adaptation of the Braille system in which even the tone valves are intimated. They can read and write, and in that they are better off than many who have eyes that see. One little note at a word from her mistress took out a frame which held paper, over which slid a piece of brass perforated with oblong holes. With a rapidity that was astonishing, one little finger of the left hand found the necessary hole, and before the spectator knew what had happened, two lines of Chinese Braille had been pierced through the paper with a wonderful neatness. The paper was reversed and taken to another member of the class, who read the sentence aloud in Chinese. The translation was, "The wages of sin is death, but God giveth eternal life." In the same room an inmate was busy typewriting a page, which, with many others, will be bound into a book for future use.

That they should be able to communicate with each other, on paper is wonderful enough, but wonders do not stop here.

Chinese Musical.

Did the writer know no better he would in an egotistical ignorance say that the Chinese were by no means a musical race. But they are if the inmates of the Blind School are anything to go by. They can sing. The word is used advisedly, for they most certainly are no mere adepts in the vocal art. At a word they rose to their feet, one of their number went to a small portable organ in one corner, and after she had played a few opening bars, they sang a hymn of the faith, which their fathers knew not. The treble rang out clear and hearty, sustained by the full voices of girls who were singing.

seconds from choice. The harmony was good, but the greater marvel was the instrumentalist.

This child had never seen a note. Music books were beyond her ken while as for the organ, she knew nothing of it save what her sensitive finger tips had told her.

Yet she was able to play, to do something that which the writer has never ceased to regret he could not do. The four parts were perfectly rendered. Then comes the question—How did she learn? Books, notation, tonic sol-fa, were out of her ken, yet there she could sit and play, in coherent tune. The secret is the secret of the ear, she has only to hear her mistress play on air, and she can reproduce the same. "There are stranger things in this world than ye wot of in all thy philosophy."

The musical interlude finished with a variation of the "Toy Symphony" with a song as well. It was excellently rendered, for these little Patients "smiling at grief," having received good training, are leading peaceful lives, and despite the greatness of all bodily afflictions can still find music in their overburdened souls. Why? Is it because they have voluntarily become Christians, and have found waters of comfort where all was desolation? One cannot say! If the Home only makes them happy it is doing good work. There is music in their souls. One child asked a mistress if every one would have a harp in heaven. The mistress told her, that according to the Bible some would and some would not, and the little one was much afraid lest she should be one of those who would not have an instrument of music.

No Difference.

One girl was once asked how she felt being blind. The reply was strange, "It is not so bad not to see. It is much worse not to hear than not to see. I don't think it makes so very much difference." No difference! when all the world is one vast darkness as has been pictured in Maeterlinck's "Les Avenles." No difference! when the glories of the sky, the beauties of the flowering unknown through the loss of one of the senses.

There are two classes of blind people. Those born blind, and those who fall under its ban, having first seen light. It is safe to surmise that the majority of those in the home come under the second heading. Had they been born blind death would have been their portion. To have a girl is bad enough in Chinese eyes, but for her to be blind is making bad matters worse. The child would die. These nits have come by their affliction through illness, and even sheer starvation, and had they remained in the interior, the earliest of fate would have been theirs. Deprived of sight, useless in the house, a life of shame would have been their only career. That a hundred at least are free from that is a cause for rejoicing.

Existing Prejudice.

There is still some prejudice to be overcome among the Chinese. There is something they don't understand about the institution. Why should the foreigner take so much trouble if money were not to be made. That is their question. They believed, and still do in some parts, that the children's eyeballs are taken out and turned into some European medicine.

A most laughable exemplification of this occurred some time ago.

A Chinese woman had a granddaughter who was afflicted with blindness, and was desirous of having her cured. She had heard of the Blind School which she visited. She was told there was no cure for her granddaughter, but they would look after the child if she cared to leave her.

The woman made no reply but went round a class and examined all the children's eyeballs, even touching them. She then took her charge away, but some months later returned, and another inmate was added to the home. Besides the present building a new school is being erected at Pokfulum. This institution is not self-supporting, and any contribution towards the help of this good work will be thankfully received by the principal, Miss Reigold.

COMPANY REPORT.**Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.**

The directors' report of the above-named Company is as follows:

Your Directors beg to submit report and balance sheet for the half-year ended 30th June 1911. The net profit for six months after debiting profit and loss account with all charges, including directors' and auditors' fees, is \$60,595.03, to which has to be added balance from last Account, \$137,291.94, making available for appropriation the sum of \$203,886.97.

The board of Directors recommends that a dividend be paid to the shareholders at the rate of 2 per cent. for the six months (\$1 per share), which will absorb \$50,000.00, and that the balance of \$153,886.97 be carried forward to the next account.

During the period under review we have built two launches, one tow boat, one scow, and three motor boats. In addition we have executed orders for various auxiliary machinery and boilers, also large contracts for sugar and pulp mill machinery and gear. Our constructional department has also been well employed with various contracts.

A new service launch K14 has been built and placed in commission as a Kowloon Dock forty boat and has proved a great convenience to our clients.

Work in hand consists of two steam launches, two motor boats, four wood lorcas, and various marine engines and boilers.

We have also under construction new tramway dues for Hongkong, new Star Ferry wharf, and large contracts in constructional and other work for local clients. No. 1 Dock Extension is now complete.

Directors.

The Honourable Mr. Henry Kinsella has resigned from the board and the vacancy has been filled by the Honourable Mr. C. H. Ross.

Auditors.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. A. R. Lowe, C.A., and Mr. A. A. Fyle, C.A.

G. H. Modhurst Chairman.

STRATEGICAL IMPORT-ANCE OF CEYLON.

In the House of Commons, Colnegate, Unionist member for Melton, Leicestershire, asked questions suggesting that, with a view to increasing the strategic importance of Ceylon, a substantial increase in the garrison should be made, and that, instead of reducing the Indian Army, any surplus troops should be transferred to Ceylon. He also urged the advisability of giving financial assistance to the scheme for railway connection between India and Ceylon. In reply, Mr. Harcourt, Colonial Secretary, said that the garrison of Ceylon was fixed and would be maintained at the strength considered necessary by expert advisors of His Majesty's Government. The railway connection with India would probably be effected by 1912 and, as far as Ceylon was concerned, it was expected to pay its way from the first.

ORGANISATION OF THE OFFICIAL P.CIE DIP. MENT.

THE TELEGRAPH CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, August 8.

As will be remembered, there was a crisis in the Canton money market about two months ago, when the people made a run on the official banks. H.E. the Viceroy has now instructed the Provincial Treasurer to send "deputies to check the accounts of the Official Specie Department, the amount of notes of issue redeemed during the crisis, and to find out the amount of interests on foreign loans, the amount of funds transferred to the Department from the Ministry of Finance, the amount of deposits withdrawn by the people, and the amount of reserves. It is also the intention of the Viceroy to re-organize this department, and the Provincial Treasurer has been instructed to assume his usual duties, with the help of a wooden leg.

CANTON EXPLOSION.**THE TELEGRAPH CORRESPONDENT.**

Canton, Aug. 5.

The military official Ng Shik-wing, who had his leg severed through an explosion of a bomb in the courtyard of the Army Headquarters not long after the outbreak in Canton, has recovered through the treatment he received at the Franco-Chinese Hospital. He is now able to resume his usual duties, with the help of a wooden leg.

STORM AT CANTON.**THE TELEGRAPH CORRESPONDENT.**

Canton, August 6.

During the last few days, inclement weather was experienced in Canton. On Saturday night a severe squall swept over the district attended by heavy rains. Next day the weather was changeable, and according to enquiry made in the city, there was no case of property collapse except such minor damages as the blowing away of sky lights, window panes, etc. On the river no casualty was reported. This was due to the timely signal of the approaching storm, hoisted at the Customs.

To-day's Advertisements**"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.****NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.****The Steamship "SATSUMA."****FROM NEW YORK.****CONSIGNEES of Goods are hereby informed, that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godowns Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.**

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Unsignified on or before the 8th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st inst. at 2.30 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected by DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents: H. Price & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1911. [1302]

NO. 10 DEUTSCHE LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG."

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th of August, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed, and otherwise damaged cargo to be left on board or godown and examination of same to be arranged.

All claims must be filed on or before MONDAY, the 28th inst., otherwise they will not be recognized.

K. MATSDA, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th Aug. 1911. [1308]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS dated

London 14th July, 1911, may be had on application at the Offices of the un-signified.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th Aug. 1911. [1307]

MILK**FIVE CENTS A PINT.****PURE, FRESH, SEPARATED, NATURAL.****REMOVED : THE CREAM ONLY.****ADDED : NOTHING.****If you must use Separated Milk why not have it****FRESH?****For sale by****THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.****One penny a pint!****TOYO KISEN KAISHA.****NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES****S.S. "NIIPPON MARU."****FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONO-****LULU and JAPAN PORTS.****The above-named steamer having****arrived, Consignees of cargo are****hereby notified to send in their Bills of****Lading for countersignature, and to****take immediate delivery of cargo from****alongside.****Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY,****the 11th inst., at 5 p.m., will be landed at Consignees' risk and****expense and delivery must then be taken****from Company's Godown.****No Fire Insurance whatever will be****effected.****No Claims will be recognized after****the Goods have left the Steamer or****Godowns, and all Goods remaining****undelivered after the****15th of August, will be subject to rent****and landing charges.****All chafed, and otherwise damaged****cargo to be left on board or godown****and examination of same to be arranged.****All claims must be filed on or before****MONDAY, the 28th inst., otherwise****they will not be recognized.****K. MATSDA, Agent.****Hongkong, 9th Aug. 1911. [1308]**

Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts of

Shipping—Steamers.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.**

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Island Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki.

The only line that maintains a regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 7 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers. From Quebec.

From Hongkong: Saturday, Aug. 12. "Emperor of Britain" ... Fri., Sept. 8.

"Emperor of India" ... Sat., Sept. 2. "Alban Line" ... Fri., Sept. 29.

"Monteagle" ... Tues., Sept. 13. "Alban Line" ... Fri., Oct. 20.

"Emperor of Japan" ... Sat., Sept. 23. "Emperor of Ireland" ... Fri., Oct. 20.

"Emperor of China" ... Sat., Oct. 14. "Alban Line" ... Fri., Nov. 10.

From St. John: "Emperor of India" ... Sat., Nov. 4. "Emperor of Britain" ... Fri., Dec. 1.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

"Monteagle" ... 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with an Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Emperor of Britain" and "Emperor of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 11,000 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Adriatic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meal and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) ... £71.10/-

Passengers to Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Government of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop-over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (second intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ... £13. ... Via New York ... £15. For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,

Corner Pedder Street and Connaught (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship On

SHANGHAI, KOREA & FOOKSANG* ... Thursday, 10th Aug., 8 A.M.
MOJI FOOKSANG* ... Thursday, 10th Aug., 8 A.M.
MANILA FOOKSANG* ... Saturday, 12th Aug., 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI HANGSANG* ... Monday, 14th Aug., 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN MAUSANG* ... Saturday, 19th Aug., Noon.
MANILA YUENSANG* ... Saturday, 19th Aug., 2 P.M.
TIENTSIEN CHEONGSHING* ... Wednesday, 23rd Aug., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Nausang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobo (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with electric light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo off Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Nanchwang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labad, Data, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 216.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1911.

18

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons D.W.	Captain	On or about
"SUVERIC"	11,000	F. Copley	August 22nd.
"KUMERIC"	11,000	G. McGill	September 26th.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading and also for all Overland Commerce Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, Central and South America. Will call at Anyo and Keelung if sufficient indemnity offered.

These steamers are of the newest design, have most commodious accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.

Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Points.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1911.

1805

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer Expected on about

Tjibodas JAVA 1st half Aug.

Tjikmati JAVA 1st half Aug. JAPAN 1st half Aug.

Tjikkin JAVA 1st half Aug. JAPAN 1st half Aug.

Tjillatan JAVA 1st half Aug. SHANGHAI 1st half Aug.

Tjillwong JAPAN 2nd half Aug. JAVA 2nd half Aug.

Tjilatoom JAVA 2nd half Aug. JAPAN 2nd half Aug.

Tjilapang JAVA 1st half Sept. SHANGHAI 1st half Sept.

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The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through D/L.

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STEAMERS

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KERGUNG, SHANG-

HAI, KOW-

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HAMA

YAWNEY & MEL-

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MANILA

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HAMA

NIKKO MARU

THE PICATO-Douglas FIGHT.

Not long ago I sat at the ringside in the Stadium at Rushcutters' Bay, an arena made famous by the Jack Johnson-Tommy Burns fight for the world's championship, and saw Frank Picato, a California lightweight, engage in his first contest on Australian soil. Picato had for an opponent a sturdy fellow named Arthur Douglas, who hails from South Africa and who claimed to be of Boer origin. One thing I can vouch for is that Douglas is almost as durable as Battling Nelson used to be. He stood up twenty rounds; and in every round he received enough punishment to satisfy anyone who is not proud of his powers of assimilation and eager to display them. Further than that, Douglas squirmed several times when least expected, and caused waves of excitement to roll across the crowd that gathered in the roofless pavilion.

Bat Picato, who was most anxious to win his opening contest in Kangaroo Land, was thoroughly on his mettle and gained the verdict after a bout that was voted one of the cleverest, fiercest and fastest seen in the Stadium in many months.

Picato outweighed Douglas several pounds, scaling 140 to the South African's 135, and for this reason there is an inclination to favour the Douglas demand for a return match at more even weights. The promoters, however, seem to think that from the brilliant manner in which Picato won his spurs, he is entitled to be matched with the Australian lightweight champion, Hugh Meligan.

Meligan is of Jem Mace School

The latter is a Melbourne boy and is considered the best of his weight that has developed in this country in a long time. I have gathered from one of the Sydney sporting editors that Meligan is a particularly clever boxer of the Jem Mace school and that his method of handling himself brings back visions of that grand old warrior Peter Jackson.

It looks indeed as if in sending Picato against Meligan the Californian is being forced into top-top company too soon, but Picato is willing enough to put himself to the test. It is highly probable, however, that the Picato-Meligan bout will hang fire for some little time and that the Angelenos will secure a couple of matches in the meanwhile.

Dave Smith Skillful Man

In a talk with W. F. Corbett, of the Sydney "Referee," Australia's foremost boxing expert, I learned something about the Australian pugilistic situation. Corbett, who attended the Johnson-Jeffries fight at Reno, for his paper, had the following to say: "Most of Australia's boxers are self-taught and though at least as good physically as the best in the country ever produced, they are not, with few exceptions, within a long way of the standard of Peter Jackson, Griffy, George Dawson and others reached."

The most skillful men are Dave Smith, light-heavyweight; Frank Thorne, who fights strong at 130 pounds; Billy Elliott and Frank Fitzjohn, featherweights. They know the skill of the game and would probably shape well against the best in the world.

The featherweight champion of Australia — Joe Russell — is a powerful lad, at his weight and has considerable skill, as well as heaps of pluck. There are several good men coming on and any amount of excellent material, but it requires moulding.

The next best heavyweight to Bill Lang is probably Tasmanian Bill Turner, built on lathy lines and about six feet three inches in height. Bill recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, which has put him back a great deal.

There are no really good tutors, of the class to which Peter Jackson and Larry Foley belonged in Australia. "Young Hill," a boy boxer of 116 pounds, looks a real comer. He has already won several battles and shows improvement every time. Percy Hale, a young light-heavyweight, standing six feet two inches and hailing from the football ranks, looks likely to reach championship form. He has so far done well, all that has been asked of him in fact — W. W. Naughton in the "Los Angeles Times."

WOMAN PROPOSES TO EARL YARMOUTH.

London, July 1.—Although this is not popularly supposed to be leap year, an odd proposal of marriage has just been made to the Earl of Yarmouth by Lady Abby, who has an ambition to obtain the title of Marchioness of Herford, which some day Alice Thaw would have enjoyed had she not divorced the impudent Earl.

Lady Abby, realizing Yarmouth's financial straits, presented a formal offer of marriage to her solicitors, expressing at the same time the willingness to settle £1,000 a year upon him and give him complete liberty. The only stipulation was that Yarmouth should not attempt to divorce her or otherwise dispose of her until she became the Marchioness of Herford, which probably will be soon; the Yarmouth's aged father is on his last legs and may die of heart disease at any moment.

But Picato, who was most anxious to win his opening contest in Kangaroo Land, was thoroughly on his mettle and gained the verdict after a bout that was voted one of the cleverest, fiercest and fastest seen in the Stadium in many months.

Picato outweighed Douglas several pounds, scaling 140 to the South African's 135, and for this reason there is an inclination to favour the Douglas demand for a return match at more even weights. The promoters, however, seem to think that from the brilliant manner in which Picato won his spurs, he is entitled to be matched with the Australian lightweight champion, Hugh Meligan.

RIGHTS, DUTIES & LIABILITY OF SHAREBROKERS.

EVERY Man and Woman in Hong Kong should read the series of Articles appearing in the HONGKONG TELEGRAPH on THE RIGHTS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF Sharebrokers.

The issue is early stated. The faults of the Hongkong system criticized.

Two Articles have already appeared, but high numbers can be obtained on application.

Further instalments will appear on Saturdays until completion of the series. Don't Miss Them. They will interest you deeply, and are worth preserving.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,
47, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 8 Aug., 1911. [1304]

To Let

TO LET.

GODOWNS in MASON'S LANE good for storage of Wines and other articles. Rent moderate. The BUILDING now in occupation of The Mercantile Bank of India, to let from 1st January, 1912.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1911. [1307]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED. Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [1311]

TO LET.

GODOWNS at Blue Buildings, 4, Praya East, CREGGAN, 89, The Peak. NO. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD OFFICES in King's Building, 4th Floor.

GODOWNS, 161 to 165, Praya East.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS East corner of Observatory Place. The Tram stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seamen's Institute, Praya East.

19, CONDUIT ROAD. FLAT in Blue Buildings, 4 Praya East.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LIMITED. Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [1309]

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AERTEX CELLULAR.

COOLEST & MOST COMFORTABLE UNDERWARE.

THE SUMMER HIGH GRADE.

J. T. SHAW,
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

Hongkong Hotel Buildings,
Queen's Rd. Central. [1258]

DEAR TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	10 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	15 min.
3.00 p.m. to 3.15 p.m.	10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

SUNDAYS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m.	9.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.	every 15 min.
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SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1911.

RIGHTS, DUTIES & LIABILITY OF SHAREBROKERS.

SUNDAYS.

EXTRA CARS at 11.45 p.m.

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

EXTRA CARS at 11.45 p.m.

MANILA, YAP, MAROON, SAMARAI, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

KUDAT & SANDA.

KAN.

"BONSO" 5,050

Capt. P. Semill.

August.

All the stations of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

New System of Telefunken.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MELCHERS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1911. [1297]

A. P. JEANNOU, 5, Queen's Road Central.

Just arrived a Large Stock from Italy.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SPAGHETTI,

in Packets of 1 lb. and in Boxes of 47 lbs. [1220]

THOS. COOK & SON, Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Banks for the Far East:—16, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES EXCHANGED.

CASHIER OFFICE:—LUGGATELURUS, LONDON, E.C.

[1292]

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

Electrical Drives, Hydraulics & Pneumatic Tools installed throughout the Works.

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TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

GENERAL ADDRESS: TAIKOO DOCKS, HONGKONG.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

Selling	1/9 7/10
Demand	1/10
30 days	1/9 16
60 days	1/9 16
4 m/s	1/9 16
T/T Shanghai	7/10
T/T Singapore	7/10
T/T Japan	8/10
T/T India	10/10
Demand India	10/10
T/T San Francisco and New York	10/10
T/T Japan	10/10
T/T Marks	10/10
T/T France	10/10
Buying	1/9 10
4 m/s L/C	1/9 10
6 m/s L/C	1/10
30 days Sydney & Melbourne	1/10
60 days San Francisco & New York	1/10
4 m/s Marks	10/10
4 m/s France	10/10
6 m/s do	10/10
Ber Silver	2/10
Bank of England rate	10/10
Sovereign	\$11.11

POST OFFICE.

Only fully propried letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

Owing to the Empress of China not being available to take mails for Canada, etc., on her due date under contract, viz., at 6 p.m. on Saturday, the 12th inst., these Mails will in consequence be forwarded on the previous day by P. M. to Korea and will be closed at this office at the time indicated by that ship.

A Mail will close for—
Shanghai, Moji and Yokohama—Per
Sardinia, 10th Aug., 9 a.m.—
Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per
Syria, 10th Aug., 11 a.m.—
Shanghai—Per Gontentur, 10th Aug.,
11 a.m.—
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 10th Aug., 1.15
p.m.—
Shanghai—Per Linan, 10th Aug., 3
p.m.—
Manila, Cebu and Illois—Per Zafico,
10th Aug., 3 p.m.—
Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe,
Yokohama, Shimizu, Yoko-
hama, Honolulu, and San
Francisco—Per Korea, 11th
Aug., 11 a.m.—
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per
Hainan, 11th Aug., noon.—
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 11th Aug., 1.15
p.m.—
Kuching, Kobe, Yokohama, Vie-
ctoria, Tacoma, Vancouver
and Seattle—Per Oufa, 11th
Aug., 2 p.m.—
Wei-hai-wei and Tientsin—Per Kui-
chow, 11th Aug., 3 p.m.—
Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per
Penang, 12th Aug., 11 a.m.—
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Surabaya
and Macassar—Per Tjimahi, 12th
Aug., 11 a.m.—
Manila (taking Mails for Cebu and
Illois)—Per Loongsang, 12th
Aug., 1 p.m.—
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 12th Aug., 1.15
p.m.—
Manila (taking Mails for Cebu and
Illois) Yap, Maron, Fried-
rich, Wilhelmslafen, Ra-
bual Herbertshofe, Matupi,
Samara, Brisbane, Sydney,
Hobart, Launceston, New
Zealand, Dunedin, Mel-
bourne, Adelaide, Perth and
Fremantle—Per Prinz
Waldemar, 12th Aug., 3
p.m.—
SIJIANGHAI, SIBERIAN. Mail to
Europe—Per Chinkin, 12th
Aug., 6 p.m.—
Shanghai—Per Hangchow, 14th Aug.,
3 p.m.—
Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe,
Yokohama, Shimizu, Yoko-
hama, Victoria and Seattle—
Per Awa-maru, 15th Aug.,
11 a.m.—
Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin—
Per Yarn, 15th Aug., 11
a.m.—
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per
Haiching, 15th Aug., noon.—
Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per
Iyo-maru, 15th Aug., 6 p.m.—
Manila, Cebu, Uloilo, Zamboanga,
Port Darwin, Thursday
Island, Cooktown, Cairns,
Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney,
Hobart, Launceston, New
Zealand, Dunedin, Mel-
bourne, Adelaide, Perth and
Fremantle—Per Taiyuan,
17th Aug., 3 p.m.—
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe—Per
Vorwadet, 16th Aug., 11
a.m.—
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per
Haiyan, 18th Aug., noon.—
Sandakan—Per Mausang, 19th Aug.,
11 a.m.—
Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin—Per
Dowan, 19th Aug., 11 a.m.—
Manila (taking Mail for Cebu and
Illois)—Per Yensang, 19th
Aug., 1 p.m.—
Manila, Cebu and Illois—Per Robt.
21st Aug., 1 p.m.—
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu,
Safina Cruz, Callao, Iquique,
Valparaiso and Coronel—Per
Iyo-maru, 22nd Aug., 11
a.m.—
Martin, Gason de

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

Pacific (Silkies) 18th inst.
Pacific (Chin) 22nd inst.
Pacific (Mansuria) 29th inst.

The Mogul Line's "Braemer" from United Kingdom left Singapore yesterday morning, and is due here on the 14th inst.

The T. K. K. "Tenyo Maru" sailed hence on the 20th ult., arrived at Yokohama on 8th inst., and sailed for San Francisco on the 9th inst.

The Imperial German Mail's "Luzow" left Foochow yesterday at 8 a.m., and is due here to-day at 3 p.m.

ARRIVALS.

Lorries, Br. s.s., 1,340, Page 8th Aug.—Saigon 2nd Aug.; Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.

Loong Sang, Br. s.s., 1,096, Leek, 8th Aug.—Manila 5th Aug.; Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Niam, Nor. s.s., 992, R. A. Burns, 8th Aug.—Shanghai 14th Aug.; Ballast, A. P. & Co.

Samarie, Am. s.s., 3,319, H. McDonald, 8th Aug.—San Francisco, Standard Oil Co.

Dagny, Nor. s.s., 831, P. Solvesen, 8th Aug.—Canton 15th Aug.; Ballast—A. T. & Co.

Prinz Eugen, Ger. s.s., 6,688, F. v. Binsz, 8th Aug.—Bremen 28th July; Mail and Gen.—H. & Co.

Sardinia, Br. s.s., 1,126, C. C. Talbot, 8th Aug.—London 1st July; Gen.—P. O. S. N. Co.

Sakuma, Br. s.s., 2,630, Keir, 8th Aug.—New York and Singapore 31st July; Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kalgan, Br. s.s., 1,113, D. E. Davies, Chefoo via Shanghai, 4th Aug., Gen., Chinese.

Ivangelista, Chi. s.s., 1,536, C. Stewart, 8th Aug.—Shanghai 4th Aug.; Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Hilene, Ger. s.s., 771, H. Bendixen, 7th Aug.—Quingho 1st and Toushou 6th Aug.; Gen.—J. & Co.

Linan, Br. s.s., 1,500, C. C. Williams, 7th Aug.—Quingho 1st and Toushou 6th Aug.; Gen.—J. & Co.

Hulvard, Nor. s.s., 1,066, C. Anderson, 7th Aug.—Haihow 6th Aug.; Ballast—A. T. & Co.

Hopsang, Br. s.s., 1,359, J. M. Hay, 6th Aug.—Hongkong 1st Aug.; Aug.; Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Ischia, Ital. s.s., 2,481, Belotti, 4th Aug.—Bombay and Singapore 28th July; Gen.—C. & Co.

Kiyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,000, S. Togo, 6th Aug.—Moji 30th July; Coal—T. K. K.

Korea, Am. s.s., 5,651, J. W. Fisher, 1st Aug.—San Francisco via Ports 6th July; Mail and Gen.—P. H. S. Co.

Kwang Ping, Br. s.s., 1,245, G. W. Wagstaff, 7th Aug.—Chin-wang-tao 24th July; Coal—T. K. K.

Yachow, Br. s.s., 1,306, Mcintosh, 9th Aug.—Hongkong 6th Aug.; Coal—H. & S. K.

Fausang, Br. s.s., 1,110, H. S. Martin, 9th Aug.—Canton 8th Aug.; Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Hockin, Mrs. No. 5, for Manila.

Prinz Ludwig, for Shanghai.

Childar, for Swatow.

Kwangtung, for Canton.

Taung, for Manil.

Kwang Ping, for Canton.

Mundan Maru, Jap. s.s., 4,591, T. Ota, 8th Aug.—Milne 2nd Aug.; Coal—M. B. K.

Maria, Ger. s.s., 1,169, Schlaikir, 30th July—Saijon 27th July Rice and Gen.—J. & Co.

Nippon Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,152, W. E. Fisher, 8th Aug.—San Francisco 12th July; Gen.—T. K. K.

Oanfu, Br. s.s., 5,810, W. Cope, 8th Aug.—Leyte, 6th Aug.—Liverpool 21st June; Gen.—B. & S.

On Sang, Br. s.s., 1,737, A. G. Smith, 29th July—Ching-wan-ho 27th July; Coal—C. E. M. & Co.

Ortonic, Br. s.s., 3,113, Findlay, 7th Aug.—Manila 11th Aug.; Gen.—B. & S.

Rajahuri, Br. s.s., 1,189, C. Wolff, 3rd Aug.—Bangkok 26th July and Swatow 21st Aug.; Rice and Teakwood—B. & S.

Singan, Br. s.s., 1,047, F. Jamison, 7th Aug.—Haihong 6th and Hongkow 6th Aug.; Gen.—B. & S.

Zafiro, Am. s.s., 1,408, M. O. Smith, 6th Aug.—Manila 6th Aug.; Gen.—S. T. & Co.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Prinz Eugen, arrived 8th Aug. from Genoa, &c.—

Blomoy, Mr. and Mirrow, Richard.

Mr. F. K. Nickelson, B. O.

Bohme, Paul Nauen, Josef.

Brock, Hans Overdoore, Dr. & Mrs. Dreyfuss, Ludwig.

Boschow, Precher, Karl.

Dowry, L. H. Russel, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wm.

Fleming, A. Mrs. Wm.

Geissler, Mrs. B. Ruge, Will.

Groches, Rhoda Scott, Mr. & Mrs. Harston.

Hudson, Robert Alself.

Hansmann, Ernst Schmidt, Dr.

Hill, Stanton, Rev. and Mrs. J. A.

Jenkins, T. D. Tsin, Gotthold.

Jahr, Hugo. Wong Kun Yit.

Jensen, Hans. Wong Lung Yit.

Lohmer, Dr. Max. Wood, A. S.

Masse, F. B. Wong Tong.

Muller, Dr. W. Wong Tai.

Martin, Gaston de Mackenzie, A.

Per Sardinia, arrived 9th Aug. from London, &c.—

Andrew, W. E. Kingston, W. H. Carr, Mr. & Mrs. Leitch, A. G. J. Mills, L. L. Bonhagque, Lt. P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs.

Hollino, Mr. and Seecombe, A. E. Mr. G.

Per Sardinia, arrived 9th Aug. from London, &c.—

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